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Work done in latest styles
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Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Speciality.
No. 24, Queen's Road Central
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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12.
per annum.

No. 16887.

號一月五年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1917.

巳丁次歲年六國氏華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TEL. 516.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
14 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G. P. O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter
of an hour.
7.30 a.m. SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALBION BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SONS,
(General Managers.)

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$ 7.00 per Annum delivered in Hongkong
\$17.00 to all Coast Ports.

5 WILKINSON STREET, HONGKONG.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

HUMPHREY

AND

OVERLAND

MOTOR

CARS



SELECT

CARS

DAVIDSON

MOTOR

CYCLES

TELEPHONE 482.

COME AND INSPECT!

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

NESTOR SANITARY FLUID.

RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

Two table-spoonsful to a gallon of water for washing
floors, &c., is most useful for the Destruction of Fleas.

Per Pint Tin 50 cents.
Per Gallon Tin \$2.50

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

32, Queen's Road Central.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STAND
1" to 15"

CABLE LAID
5" to 15"

4 STRAND
3" to 10"

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S DRY GINGER-ALE.

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature, which has helped to give
this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

Pints \$1.20 Per Dozen.
Splits 70 Cts. "



A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone 436.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

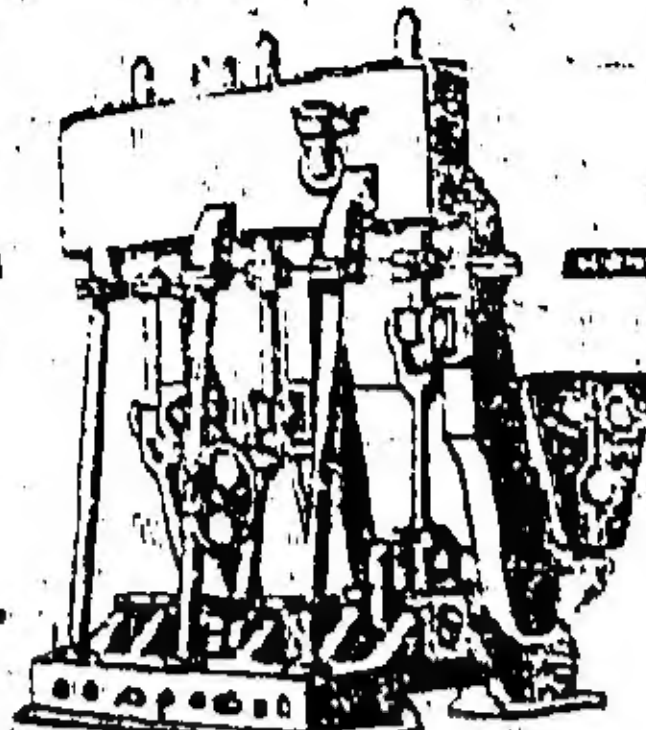
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 42, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 472.
Shipyards: Sheen-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912

WONG PING WA, Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES



TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY

OF HONGKONG LTD.

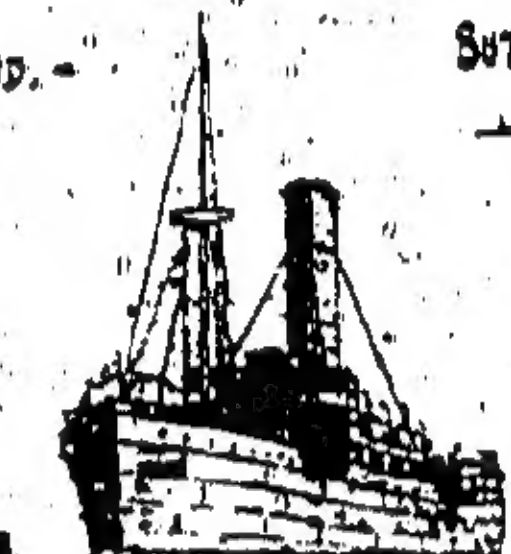
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"TAIKOO"

AGENTS:-

SUTHERLAND & SONS

TELEPHONE NO. 212



GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 875 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,

MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephone in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies

rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms:—Fixed \$5 per day mex.

Telegraph add: "Peaceful,"

P. O. KRUSTER,

Manager.

TO THOSE GOING HOME

Keep in touch with local happenings
by subscribing to

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE

IT WHILE AT HOME.

PRICE \$12 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE GREAT BATTLE.

"A COMPARATIVE LULL."

PREPARING FOR FRESH
ONSLAUGHTS.

London, April 30.

Except for the new French thrust
to the east of Rheims, there is a
comparative lull in the western
battle.

This, however, is merely a breath-
ing space necessary for the shifting
of the forces for fresh onslaughts.

There is increased aerial activity
as is usual during such times, when
aeroplane observations are the main
source of information of the move-
ments of the enemy.

The weather contrasts remarkably
with that of last week. The
quagmires have disappeared and
shell enters have dried up. The im-
poverished ground is absolutely bare
and gaunt shell-shattered trees stand
ghastly naked in the strong sunshine.
The marching troops are covered with
a white dust and water is scarce but
the captured German dugouts afford
liberal supplies of beverages.

According to French estimates
Hindenburg has already thrown in
33 of his 43 reserve Divisions and all
the former are practically useless.

It is reported that Hindenburg
recently visited the Lens district and
was furious at the loss of Vimy and
reprimanded the Commanders.

BRITISH RAID NEAR YPRES.

London, May 1.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

We carried out a successful raid
to the north of Ypres last night, and
captured some prisoners.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, May 1.

A French communiqué reports:—
A fairly violent artillery struggle
continues in the regions of Troyon
and Hurbise.

We consolidated the positions we
captured in the Champagne.

We took 400 prisoners yesterday.

GERMAN REPORT.

London, May 1.

A German official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, reports:—

There was minor fighting near St.
Quentin yesterday. The Cathedral
received five hits.

A French attack between Proseles
and Auberville failed and a second
attack, to the southward of Nauroy,
also failed. We brought down 25
aeroplanes and five balloons yester-
day.

KURD ATTACKS ON THE RUSSIANS.

London, May 1.

A Russian official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, reports:—

Near Aranda, to the south-west
of Ban, a large party of Kurds
heavily attacked our barrier guard.
Our cavalry restored the situation.

Attacks by Kurds, on the local
inhabitants in our rear, are becoming
more frequent.

NO GERMAN NEWS IN SWITZERLAND.

Zurich, May 1.

There has been no news from
Germany excepting the Wolff tele-
grams since April 25.

"A DUTCH TOWN BOMBED."

The Hague, April 30.

An aeroplane last night bombed
the town of Zierikzee in Zeeland.
Three people were killed and much
damage was done.

The effect of the bombs dropped
on Zierikzee was terrible. All the
houses in one street were destroyed
and others had the roofs blown off.
A fire broke out but was rapidly
extinguished. The population was
panic-stricken.

The nationality of the aeroplane
has not been established, but it is
stated in a message from Brussels
that two German aeroplanes, last
evening, appeared above Sasvanger
and disappeared in a south-westerly
direction.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

THE PREMIER STOCK-TAKING
AT THE ADMIRALTY.

London, April 30.

The Times states that at the
request of his colleagues in the War
Cabinet, Mr. Lloyd George spent the
whole of yesterday at the Admiralty
in connection with the submarine
campaign. He held a thorough stock-
taking of the anti-submarine organi-
zation, and conferred with the officials
concerned.

CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR.
BALEFORD CONFERENCE.

Washington, May 1.

President Wilson and Mr. Balef-
ford had a lengthy conference at White
House.

It is understood that they review-
ed the entire situation, particu-
larly where Great Britain's
ence would be valuable to the United
States, and preparing the way for the
major decisions which will be worked
out later.

A LOAN TO BELGIUM BY THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, May 1.

In addition to loans to France and
Italy, the United States will shortly
lend Belgium about \$20,000,000.

RUSSIANS IN GREAT BRITAIN ELIGIBLE FOR SERVICE.

London, May 1.

The Russian Government has
ordered Russian subjects in Great
Britain eligible for active service to
report themselves by May 29.

TILBURY STRAIKERS RESUME WORK.

London, May 1.

The Tilbury Dock strikers have
resumed work pending negotiations.

(Continued on Page 5.)

General Nivelle, a London corres-
pondent says, has a curious association
with 18th century England in that his
great-grandfather was Elizabeth Carter,
one of the "Bluestocking" of Mrs.
Montagu's circle. In her day Mrs. Carter
made a considerable literary figure, and
her translation of Epictetus, a work of
value. It is related of this illustrious
lady, who knew four languages well and
had a working knowledge of half a dozen
others, that in her childhood she was so
slow of intellect that her father despaired
of her ever learning anything. Yet she
became the intimate of Dr. Johnson,
Bishop Porteus, Dr. Beattie and most of
the literary of her time, and was ever
recognised on the Continent as a person
of distinction.

INTIMATIONS

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM
ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

MEETING at the THEATRE on THURSDAY, the 3rd May at 8.30 P.M. to pass the proposed Rules and Regulations (a copy of which can be seen at my Office, 4 Des Voeux Road Central) and to elect Officers and a Committee, and to transact other business.

The Honorable Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK will take the chair.

A. S. D. COUSLAND
Hon. Secretary pro tem.
Hongkong, April 27, 1917. 1738

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersecretary on THURSDAY the 3rd May, 1917, at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th instant to the 3rd May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 26, 1917. 1883

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 5th May, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1917, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st April, to the 3rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
GIRB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1917. 1893

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, at Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd May to the 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
(General Managers).
Hongkong, April 26, 1917. 1730

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914,
£23,970,367.

— Authorized Capital £8,000,000
— Subscribed Capital £4,000,000
— Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
— Life & Annuity Funds £3,337,047
— Life & Annuity Funds £1,567,580
— Sinking Fund Account £128,250

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
Life and Annuity £1,411,593
Branches £1,411,593
Revenue Marine Department £37,239
Other Receipts £48,940

£23,970,367

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Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456

Life and Annuity £1,411,593

Branches £1,411,593

Revenue Marine Department £37,239

Other Receipts £48,940

INTIMATIONS

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

FOUND at "Cafe Chantant" GOLD BROOCH with three pearls. On identification owner can have same.
Apply:—
J. BENTLEY,
C/o Times, Cook & Son,
Hon. Secretary,
St. George's Day Committee.
Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1730

NOTICE

I have this Day REMOVED my OFFICE from Queen's Building to 2nd Floor of Messrs. A. TACK & CO.'s Building, Des Voeux Road Central.
W. E. A. YUK.
Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1734

NOTICE

WE have from this Day OPENED our OFFICES at New York, San Francisco, and Hongkong, under the firm name of KARANJI & COMPANY. Our local office is situated at No. 2, Connaught Road.

KARANJI and COMPANY.
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1743

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE

FROM this Date and during the Absence of the Undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Society.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1743

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE

FROM this Date and during the Absence of the Undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1750

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE
CO., LTD.

NOTICE

FROM this Date and during the Absence of the Undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1751

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

THE Public is hereby notified that on and from TUESDAY, May 1st, 1917, the FARES between the Stations on the British Section and certain Stations on the Chinese Section WILL BE INCREASED.

Full particulars of these alterations will be posted at the Railway Stations. No increase has been made in the present special fares between Canton and Hongkong and vice versa.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.
Kowloon, May 1, 1917. 1750

COMIC

"REGAL"
RECORDS.

6493 (Macgregor's Trip To London
(Where, Tell Me Where

6492 (We All Go Parading in Tartan
(Ye're Always Welcome There

6491 (Mary McIntyre
(Jess From Inverness

6484 (It's Just Like Bein' at Home
(Maggie Frue Dundee

6483 (Breakfast in Bed on Sunday
(Every Laddie Loves A Lassie

THE ANDERSON
MUSIC CO., LTD.

TEL. 1322.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHO SELL Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including:
Books and Stationery,
Books, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware,
Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories,
Draper, Millinery and Fancy Goods,
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
Hardware, Machinery and Metals,
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores,
etc., etc.

Commission 2½ to 6%
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Samples sent from £10 upwards.
Consignment of Produce sold on Auction.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
(Established 1814).

25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4.

Cable Address: "ARABIAN, LONDON."



THREE CASTLES MAGNUMS CIGARETTES

5/6 CONNOISSEUR says:
They are "Superlatively Excellent."
FRAGRANT, FASCINATING, REFRESHING.

"THE WAR OF IDEAS."

EVERY MAN IN HIS HUMOUR.

"An admirable French writer of today has said that the best handbook and guide to the English temper is De la Fontaine's 'Fables.' There is no doubt that this is true. The 'Fables' are practical, but it is especially of the overshadowing presence of the things that are greater than man. He makes his own clothing, touches his gods to dance, and wrestles in thought with the problems suggested by his life. Another example of the same temper may be seen in Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,' and yet another in Wordsworth's 'Prelude.' There is no danger that English thought will ever underestimate the value and meaning of the individual soul. The greatest English literature, it might almost be said, from Shakespeare's 'Hamlet' to Browning's 'The Ring and the Book,' is concerned with no other subject. The age-long satire against the English is that in England every man claims the right to go to heaven in his own way. English institutions, instead of subduing men to a single pattern, are devised chiefly with the object of saving the rights of the subject and the liberty of the individual. Every man in his humour is an Englishman, and might almost be a statement of English constitutional doctrine."

THE GERMAN RHODES SCHOLARS.

"My business lies in a University. For a good many years before the war certain selected German students, who had had in University education in their own country, came as Rhodes scholars to Oxford. The intention of Mr. Rhodes was benevolent; he thought that if German students were to reside for four years at Oxford and to associate there, at an inexpressible time of life, with young Englishmen, understanding and fellowship would be encouraged between the two peoples. But the German government took care to defeat Mr. Rhodes's intention. Instead of sending a small number of students for the full period, as Mr. Rhodes had provided, Germany asked and (by whose mistake I do not know) obtained leave to send a larger number for a shorter stay. The students selected were intended for the political and diplomatic service, and were other than the usual run of Oxford freshmen. Their behaviour had a certain unbecomingly 'flavour' about it. They did not mix much in the many undergraduate societies which flourish in a

"THE WAR OF IDEAS."

THE FRENCH HABIT.

There are many people in England today who praise the thoroughness of the Germans, and their devotion to systematic thought. Has any one ever taken the trouble to trace the development of the thesis habit, and its influence on their national life? They theorize everything, and they believe in their theories. They have solemn theories of the English character, of the French character, of the nature of war, of the history of the world. No breath of scepticism dims their complacency, although events steadily prove their theories wrong. They have courage, and when they are seeking truth by the process of reasoning, they accept the conclusions attained by the process, however monstrous those conclusions may be. They not only accept them, they act upon them, and, as every one knows, their behaviour in Belgium was dictated to them by their philosophy. Thought of this kind is the enemy of the human race. It intoxicates sluggish minds, for whom thought is not natural. It suppresses all the gentler instincts of the heart and supplies a basis of orthodoxy for all the cruelty and treachery in the world. . . . We can never have peace with the German idea. It was, not the idea of the older German thinkers—of Kant, or of Goethe, who were good Europeans."

SCARLET FEVER IN SHANGHAI.

We are constrained again to call attention to the abnormally high figures of cases of scarlet fever shown in the Health Officer's report. During March there were seven deaths among foreigners in Shanghai and 87 among Chinese. In the week ending April 8th four cases were notified among foreigners and 21 deaths among Chinese. For the week ending April 15th the figures were respectively six and 34; and for the week ending April 22nd, three and 39. Thus with eight days of April still to be reckoned, we have a total of 84 deaths among Chinese in Shanghai of the International Settlement; or only three less than the total for the whole of March; and thirteen cases notified among foreigners, of which we have no knowledge how many terminated fatally. Without any desire for sensationalism, this is a most serious showing in respect of what is by far the most terrible and unmanageable disease that we have to face in Shanghai. Once again we would urge that whatever may be done by a publicity campaign among the Chinese shall be done forthwith. The evil is admittedly a difficult one to meet; ignorant prejudice has to be overcome; and the uncertainties of medical knowledge regarding scarlet fever necessarily handicap a campaign. But something might be done to educate the Chinese in the absolute necessity of early notification at the first suspicious sign. And if that is necessarily a slow process, the greater reason for setting to work at once. For every year at this time the ravages of scarlet fever grow worse."

NOT PEACE AT ANY PRICE

But at the cost of only 60 cents is yours if you try Pinkettes for your Constipation, Bilious attacks, "Liverishness," Sick Headaches.

PINKETTES
the little gentle laxative, aid digestion, clear the complexion, sweeten the breath. Of dealers, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK.

Pure full-cream milk, enriched with choice malted barley & wheat, in powder form. Keeps indefinitely.

THE FOOD DRINK
FOR ALL AGES.

A refreshing and sustaining beverage instantly ready by the addition of hot or cold water only. No cooking. Nourishing and convenient.

Of all Chemists and Stores.
In 3 Sizes: 1/6, 2/6, and 1/- (in England).

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENG.

PRINTING OF EVERY
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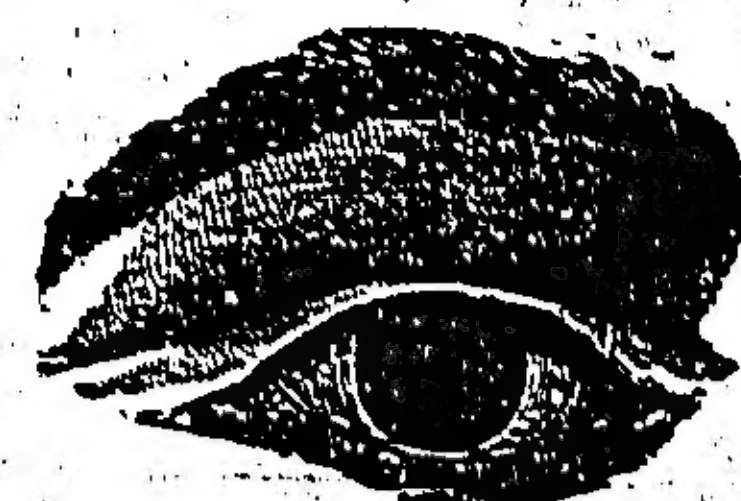
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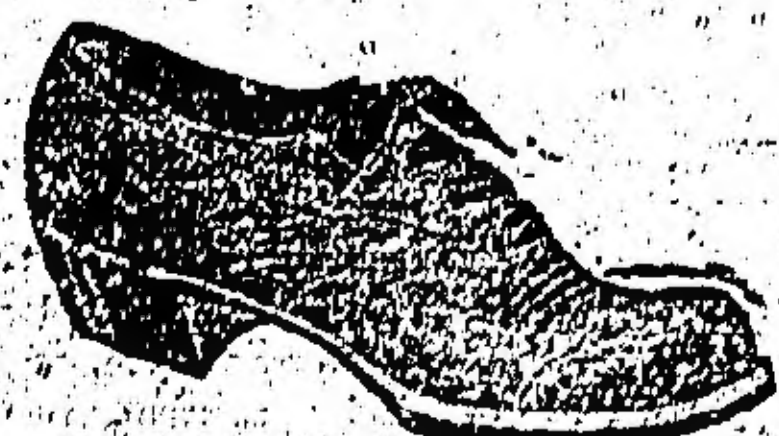
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Every kind of Footwear

MADE
TO
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CHERRY & CO.,

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Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2 1917.

THE CHINA MAIL.

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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.
General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
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PROPRIETORS
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PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT), on

FRIDAY
the 4th May, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc., comprising—
Two Double Brass Bedsteads with Mattresses complete, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, etc., Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofa, Arm-chairs, &c., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, etc., Miscellaneous Furniture, Pictures, &c., Roll-top Desk, Blackwood Ware, including Cabinets, Wardrobes, Stands, &c., Brass Fenders and Fire Brackets, a few lots Porcelains, and Curios, &c., Paints, Bath Rug and Kitchen Utensils, Electric Lamps, Fans, &c., &c., &c.
Type-writers, and Pianos.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 24, 1917. 1721

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT), on

SATURDAY
the 5th May, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK, consisting of—
Pungo Silk, Holland, White Drill, Dress Materials Alpaca, Blue and White Serge, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, Counterpanes, Towels, &c., &c., &c.
Also
Sun Hats and a few Hair Combs.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Hon. The Harbour Master to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY
the 5th May, 1917, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

"ELECTRIC DETONATORS".
Terms:—as usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1752

'CHINA MAIL'
OVERLAND EDITION.
THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS-PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED IN HONGKONG AND CHINA GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING HOME AND THUS KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE COLONY

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY
the 9th, 10th and 11th May, 1917, commencing each day at 11 a.m., at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF RUBROUCHS & WELLCOME'S TABLETS
(various assortment).

Kepler's Malt and Oil, Allen and Hanbury's Borneo Preparations, Patent Medicine, Hair Oil and Dyes, etc., etc.

Also
A Large Quantity of French and American Perfumes and Soaps.

N.B.—The above sale offers a unique opportunity to hospitals and private dispensaries, as the goods are in fine condition and are only being sold owing to the labels being slightly stained by water.

On view from Monday the 7th May, 1917.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1754

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & CO. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (noon) on

TUESDAY
the 21st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

Is ONE LOT.
The property consists of—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Cough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 12,403 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$50.00. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Oist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

Don't Worry!
In here.
KEATING'S KILLS
BUGS
FLEAS
MOTHS
BEEETLES
TINS 3/6

MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL
ANTI-PILLS
A French Preparation for all Bilious, Acid, and Stomach Disorders. It is a powerful purgative, and is the best remedy for all cases of Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, and all other ailments of the Stomach and Bowels. It is sold in Tins of 3/6 and 6/6.
MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL
ANTI-PILLS

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND
"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.
WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD-LIVER OIL COMPOUND
Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.
OF ALL CHEMISTS
Price: \$1.25 and \$2.50

GERMANY'S TOILERS IN MOOD FOR REVOLT.

SOMBRE MISERY IN SAXONY.

AMERICAN EX-VICE-CONSUL'S DESCRIPTION.

New York, March 15.

"Wage earning Germany's nerves have been worn raw by the increasing weight of suffering that the war has brought it. This class of Germans has become sullen, dissatisfied with the Government, almost rebellious. While the middle class remains intensely patriotic, parading before the casual observer a unified and determined Germany, fatigue of war is making alarming strides among the working people. A great many of these humble people want peace at any price—not the price of their colonies, of Alsace-Lorraine, even of their country's prestige and position."

This is the opinion of A. Curtis Roth, American Vice-Consul at Plauen in Saxony, who has lived in close touch with the people since the beginning of the war. Having spent seven years in the teeming, industrial Saxon district, intimately acquainted with all classes and accepted everywhere as a friend, Mr. Roth has an unusually strong claim to an accurate knowledge of conditions there. He was, moreover, a friendly observer, full of admiration and sympathy for those among whom he lived.

"The working people, at least in Saxony, are becoming restive. They have hungered and agitated and overworked for many months, with conditions steadily growing worse and with each promise of peace fading into an indefinite prospect of endurance. All roads but the very narrowest are beyond their means. The ration of these coarse foods is insufficient. The poor have been subsisting throughout the last year upon bread, potatoes, turnips and salt."

PORKEYS A PLEASANT WAIL

"Pushed much farther by the galling stress of starvation, overwork and loss of freedom, a second peasants' war may well be added to the miseries of Central Europe."

"The standard of living among the working people has lowered four-fifths. It is now on a par with the condition of overworked slaves. Their work has increased, their share in clothes and food and other creature comforts has diminished, and their amusements have entirely fallen away. The urban poor have become desperately poor, and they are beginning to realize that each added month of the war means that their plight must become more and more hopeless."

In the beginning all was wild enthusiasm for the war. The people crowded the railway stations to see the troops trains hurrying past every twenty-five minutes. Then came the floods of wounded, the difficult readjustments made necessary by the absence of the wage-earners, and then the rumbling pinch of hunger. Worst of all was the atmosphere of want, of fear of suffering, of black depression, which seemed to creep through and through one and chill the consciousness."

An eternal New England Sunday afternoon, the formerly bustling manufacturing towns in my district. The streets were bare of traffic. People pushed about their errands silently. There was no laughing, whistling, loud talking or jovial greeting. The business streets were dotted everywhere by stores closed up by war. Grass grew between the curbs in the roadway. Now and again oxen dragging primitive carts of farm produce lumbered through the streets. Restaurants and cafes were deserted. It cost money to frequent them and, moreover they had nothing to sell.

STRANGELY REDDITIOUS TALK

"It is hard to describe life under these conditions. The best I can do is to say that it was suffocating. When not going to and fro about their work, the less well to do hid their unhappiness in their rooms. As for the poor, they were in the streets, huddled together, shivering, unheated, dried-out sufferers. I felt as though I had escaped from a dank prison when I got back to this country and saw happy, healthy, well-fed people again."

The strain is beginning to tell. I have heard the Emperor soundly berated by his faithful subjects in the shops that the poor frequent. I have often during the last months of my stay listened to strangely seditious talk among workmen, men and women, which grew in violence after the check at Verdun. The working women have threatened a number of times to get out of hand and rough things. In Saxony, at least, war is successfully threatening one by one, all the people's impulses for living."

One of the best performances was very heavy. The Plauen regiment has been very wiped out six times. All the young dashing, professional officers, who led the first onslaught, have been wiped out. The troops are now made good men of all classes, who have made good in the field, and in some cases who I know of the derivation of the officer testifies to the startling demoralizing effects of war. The high school boys go out once a week for drill. Boy Scouts from twelve to sixteen. The land has been denuded of its physically fit men."

WAR SUFFERINGS OF A MANUFACTURING COUNTRY.

"Saxony has borne an over-large share of the war suffering. It is primarily a manufacturing country, and has suffered keenly from the effects of food shortage. At one time last year the Saxons were eating a bread baked out with chopped straw. Then, Saxony did an enormous export business. The war swept this business away and closed hundreds of factories. I know many men in my district, who wealthy in 1914, their all wiped out by war, saw themselves paupers in 1917. I believe that it will take many years of peace to repair the frightful losses and bring back the old pre-war life."

"The rich textile industries of Saxony have suffered staggering disaster. The wooden and cotton goods mills, once

shippers to every part of the world, are just barely employed, going backward in organization, enterprise, capital, and hence in ability for the old stiff competition. War conditions are threatening the destruction of the great leather glove industries. The famous machine made lace and embroidery industry of Plauen, whose products before the war graced the dresses of royalty in every station. And the highly trained operatives in these and other industries are being killed off as fast as cannon, machine-gun, rifle, and bomb can accomplish their work upon the battle fronts."

A revolution, an economic revolution, has already been worked in Saxony, a revolution of destruction whose effects will outlive this generation. The Saxon poor realizes this better than their more fortunate countrymen, and they are bitterly, very bitterly, war weary."

AMERICA PREPARED FOR POST-WAR SHIPPING FIGHT.

INCREASE IN MERCHANT MARINE TONNAGE.

The New York Herald says:—

The issues of the great European war have been irresistibly welding the heterogeneous peoples of America into a homogeneous nation, and have brought to all, but especially to those who live far from either coast, a knowledge and appreciation of the value of shipping as a base upon which not only international but also a very large percentage of home trade depends. They have also been the means of again making America a great shipbuilding country. In every Had anyone started, when the war started, that within three years British firms would come here to build their ships, that person would have been laughed at; yet such is the case, for the Cunard Company has placed contracts amounting to several millions of dollars with the Harlan and Hollingsworth Corporation, of Wilmington, Del., for several 15,000-ton cargo boats. This is but one instance of the great increase in American shipbuilding activity. In every direction shipyards are being enlarged and equipped with all the latest appliances or new yards are being laid down and operated as rapidly as money and energy can bring about, so great is the world's need of tonnage. Some remarks made recently by Mr. Charles M. Schwab, while a guest at the Lotus Club, New York, on this subject are worth repeating.

"I am a shipbuilder," he said. "The Bethlehem Steel Corporation is building fully one-third of all the ships now under construction in this country. We are completing every week one 10,000-ton merchant ship, fully equipped, besides battleships, submarines and smaller vessels. But we must note these striking facts: More than one-half of all the ships building in the United States to-day are for foreign owners."

When the war is over, foreign shipbuilders will come into competition with American builders, who, however, will be in such excellent posture, financially and mechanically, that no fears need be entertained as to their ability to retain their full share of this extremely valuable and important market, as well as to second the efforts of American banking institutions in building up and placing on a firm basis the nation's foreign trade."

The American merchant marine (as distinct from vessels employed in the home trade, and whose tonnage in round numbers amounts to 2,000,000 tons) amounted in 1914 to 2,027,000 tons, and had increased to 2,250,000 tons in 1915, and there are excellent reasons for stating that this latter figure will be considerably surpassed by the end of this year. From the increased activity of our shipyards and the impetus imparted to shipping generally by the advent of such powerful financial interests as represented by the American International Corporation, the American merchant marine will soon be one of the most important, not only in the amount of tonnage, but for its equipment, in the world's carrying trade, as well.

SHANGHAI SPRING RACE MEETING.
Commenting on the training gallops for the next Race Meeting in Shanghai the N. C. Daily News of Saturday, April 21 says:—

The grass course was fast, but very hard, and many owners are in a hurry to get their horses on the dirt track. The gallop on the inner track, which did not gallop on the outer track, was very good. There were several excellent performances, but as a result of the morning's work the task of selecting the Derby winner from the candidates who gallop remains as open and difficult as ever.

One of the best performances was Oriole's 14 miles on the inner course in 27.2, with last three-quarters of a mile in 1.35.3, last half-mile 1.01, last quarter 30.3 sec. On the same track Grey Goose went 13 miles in 41.0.4, with last three-quarters of a mile in 1.42, last half-mile in 1.04.3, and last quarter in 31.1 sec. On the grass track, Shirley covered 14 miles in 1.40.1, with last three-quarters of a mile in 1.40.1, last half-mile in 1.03, and last quarter in 30.4 sec. Morningstar went 14 miles in 2.25.1, with last three-quarters of a mile in 1.37.3, last half-mile in 1.02.1, and last quarter in 31.1 sec. On the grass track, Shirley covered 14 miles in 1.40.1, with last three-quarters of a mile in 1.40.1, last half-mile in 1.03, and last quarter in 30.4 sec. Morningstar went 14 miles in 2.25.1, with last three-quarters of a mile in 1.37.3, last half-mile in 1.02.1, and last quarter in 31.1 sec.

Other gallops worthy of note were those of: Golden Oriole (grass), last 14 miles in 2.25.1, last three-quarters of a mile in 1.40.1, last half-mile 1.03.1, last quarter 30.3 sec.; Goodwood (grass), last 14 miles in 2.25.1, last three-quarters of a mile in 1.40.1, last half-mile 1.03.1, last quarter 30.3 sec.; Rowlock (grass), a mile in 2.17.4, last half-mile 1.04.3, last quarter 31.1 sec.; Resonant (inner course), a mile in 2.14, last half-mile 1.04.4, last quarter 32.1 sec.; The Kangaroo (inner course), a mile in 2.14.2, last half-mile 1.04, last quarter 32.4 sec.; and Dalia (grass), 14 miles in 2.29, last three-quarters of a mile in 1.40.2, last quarter 31 sec.

At the Guildhall, London, on March 2, Arthur Marks, managing director of the Rubbering Co., (Limited), Moray was fined £5 under the Defence of the Realm Act for permitting the use of a label bearing "O.H.M.S.—Urgent—Government Stores" on the wind screen of a motor-car without authority. It was pleaded that the defendant acted in ignorance, although engaged in Government work.

CONSULAR FUNCTIONS AND OVERSEAS TRADE.

The following letter by Mr. W. G. St. Clair, for many years Editor of the Singapore Free Press, appears in the Times:—

Since, amongst the suggested reforms in the promotion of British commercial interests abroad, there have been strong recommendations made regarding the infusion of a more vital activity in the operations of British Consulates in foreign countries.

By way of contrast, may I furnish, as an example of foreign Consular kindness, an instance from my own experience, which may prove instructive?

During my residence in Singapore, I happened one day, some three years ago, to mention to Mr. Kiliani, Imperial German Consul-General, that it would help me, as president and conductor of the Singapore Philharmonic Society, to be enabled to consult catalogues of orchestral music issued by those German publishers who were "little known" to British musicians.

Mr. Kiliani said at once that he would be glad to be of assistance. And in due course, some nine or ten weeks after, my office mail sack began to be regularly swollen with batches of German music catalogues. Week by week they came till they could be counted by the hundred. I took an early opportunity of thanking the German Consul-General, for all the trouble he had taken. "Oh, not at all! I was delighted to be of use. I merely wrote to the Imperial Foreign Office at Berlin, and they communicated with the publishers all over Germany, requesting their catalogues to be sent to you in Singapore."

This they did, I suppose, as a matter of administrative discipline. But what would the Foreign Office in London have done through British Consuls, to oblige, say, a Dutchman at Batavia or a Japanese at Tokyo? Would the British Consuls themselves have even bothered?

It may be no more than a mere coincidence to remark that Mr. Kiliani, who was thereafter transferred to Sydney to look after the Pacific interests of Germany, came to Singapore from Consul-Generalship at Bukarest. His successor also came from Bukarest to Singapore, those places representing the extremes of the belt that represented the desolated area of German influence across Turkey, India, and the Eastern Archipelago.

Yours faithfully,
W. G. ST. CLAIR,
Sports Club, St. James's Square, N.W.

BRITISH HEROISM.

TOUCHING LETTER BY A LIEUTENANT.

At the close of this wonderful book "England's Effort," Mrs. Humphrey Ward quotes a letter published in "The Times," anonymously, which was written on the eve of the battle of the Somme by a young officer who knew that he might die next day. The gallant young fellow was a nephew of Mr. J. R. Brooke, of the Government Monopolies Department, Singapore. Let Mrs. Humphrey Ward tell of the impression it made upon her:—

"Put it in the 'holy spirit of man' itself that the spirit of the future lies. On the some battlefields thousands and thousands of young lives have been again laid down, that England—that France—may live. Here is a letter, written the day before his death in action, on July 1, the opening day of the offensive, by a young English officer. One may read it, if one can, dry-eyed. Not tears, but a stevedil will, a purer heart, are what it asks of those for whom the writer died:—

"I am writing this letter to you just before going into action to-morrow morning about dawn.
I am about to take part in the biggest battle that has yet been fought in France, and one which ought to help to end the war very quickly.
I never felt more confident or cheerful in my life before, and would not mind to the attack for anything on earth. The men are in splendid form, and every officer and man is more happy and cheerful than I have ever seen them."

"I have just been playing a rug game of football in which the umpire had a revolver and a whistle.
My idea in writing this letter is in case I am one of the 'costs,' and get killed. I do not expect to be; but such things have happened, and are always possible."

"It is impossible to fear death out here, when one is no longer an individual, but a member of a regiment and of an army. To be killed means nothing to me, and it is only you who suffer for it; you really pay the cost.
I have been looking at the stars, and thinking what an immense distance they are away. What an insignificant thing the loss of, say, forty years of life is compared with them! It seems, scarcely worth talking about. Well, good-bye, you darlings. Try not to worry about it, and remember that we shall meet again really quite soon."

This letter is going to be posted if...
This letter was posted. But its message of Death is also a message of Victory."

At the Guildhall, London, on March 2, Arthur Marks, managing director of the Rubbering Co., (Limited), Moray was fined £5 under the Defence of the Realm Act for permitting the use of a label bearing "O.H.M.S.—Urgent—Government Stores" on the wind screen of a motor-car without authority. It was pleaded that the defendant acted in ignorance, although engaged in Government work.

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Born 1820.
—Still living strong.



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JOHNNIE WALKER "You are quite right—that's been our policy since 1820."

JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label" 6 years old.
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Graham and Sons, quality through at the world.

Agents General, CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., Scotch Whisky Distillers, Kilsbarnock, Scotland.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY
Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for OVER FORTY YEARS.
ENO'S FRUIT SALT
PLEASANT TO TAKE, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.
IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF
Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Error in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.
Prepared only by
J. C. ENO & Co., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

VOYAGER SING'S MOTOR CAR GARAGE.
BEST CARS ON HIRE AT LOWEST PRICES.
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A YOUNG GIRL offers her SERVICES AS NURSE, for one or two small children. Peak District preferred.
Apply—
"NURSE"
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1753

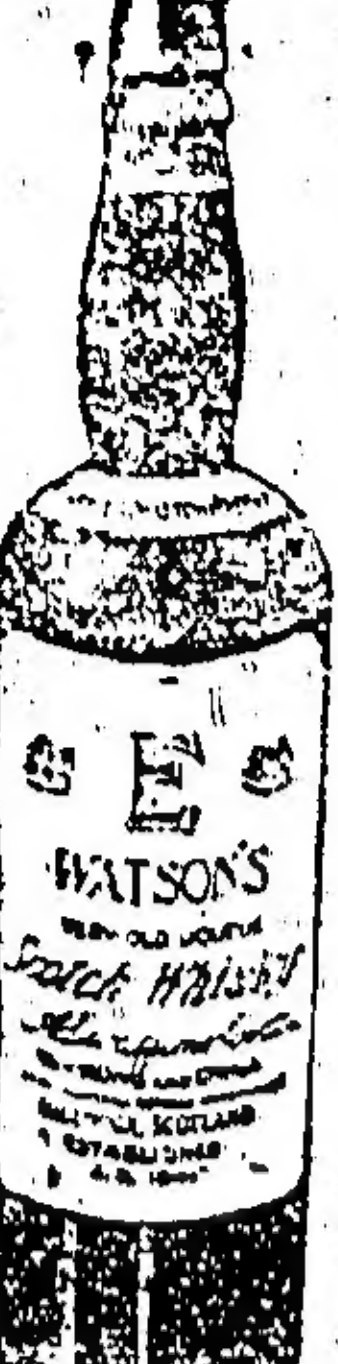
WANTED.
LADY STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST. State Salary and previous experience. Preference will be given to applicants with a knowledge of French.
Apply—
Box 407.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1744

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.
WANTED AN ASSISTANT ENGLISH TEACHER.
Apply to—
THE HEADMASTER.
Hongkong, April 27, 1917. 1738

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AND
CORNED PORK.
Put up in 25 and 50 lb. BARRELS FOR EXPORT OR STEAMER USE.

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15, Morrison Hill Road.



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TELEPHONE NO. 616.

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Hongkong Stock Exchange will be CLOSED ON WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock p.m. and further notice.

By Order of the Committee,
H. HANCOCK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 2, 1917. 1769

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. H. F. HICKMAN, to sell by Public Auction,

on

MONDAY,

the 7th May, 1917, at 2.30 p.m.,

at "Balgownie" No. 103,

The Peak.

THE SUNDRY

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

therein contained,

Comprising:—

Hallstand and Long Blackwood Side

Table, Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-

chairs, Blackwood Teapots, Occasional

Tables and Stands, Sideboard, Extension

Dining Table and Chairs, a few lots of

Glass and Crockery Ware, Single Bed

steads, Wardrobes, Toilet Tables and

Wardrobes, &c., Pantry Utensils.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view from Saturday 2 p.m.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 2, 1917. 1761

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

TUESDAY,

the 8th May, 1917, commencing

at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

los Hovas Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND

BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,

&c., &c.,

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and

Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom

Furniture, comprising Double and

Single Brass Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads

(Teakwood), Sideboards, Dining Wag-

ons, Extension Dining Tables, Chairs,

Tea and Occasional Tables, etc.,

Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware,

Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c.,

Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and

Writing Tables, etc., Electro-Plated Ware

2 Pianos in good condition, Electric

Refrigerators, Blackwood and Teak-

wood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood

Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also

Tennis Poles and Netting, &c., &c.

Oliver and Smith Typewriters, Carpets

(New and second hand), Child's Cots, etc.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 2, 1917. 1763

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TOMORROW.

Noon.—Canton Insurance Office

Meeting.

2.30 p.m.—Meeting of the Con-

stitutional Reform Association of

Hongkong.

General Memoranda.

FRIEDAY, May 4:—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household

Furniture, etc., etc. at Messrs.

Hughes and Hough.

SATURDAY, May 5:—

Noon.—Hongkong Electric Co.

Meeting.

SUNDAY, May 6:—

Accession of King George (1910).

WEDNESDAY, May 9:—

Presession of King George V.

10.45 a.m.—Full Moon.

Noon.—Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.

Meeting.

a million men, while the gain in territory has been all on the side of the Allies. Now that the weather is becoming favourable for a renewal of operations on the Russian front, Germany is confronted with the prospect of losses at a far heavier rate even than during the past month. In spite of all the manoeuvres of Germany and Austria to detach Russia from the Entente and secure a separate peace with her, there is every indication that we shall see Russia this month resuming the offensive on the Eastern front with a determination, and we believe, with a measure of success, which, in combination with the steady pressure and progress of the Allies on the Western and Italian fronts, will compel the Teutonic Powers not merely to recognise but to acknowledge defeat before another winter comes round.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We observe the following Peking telegram in a Shanghai contemporary:—Some merchants have submitted a petition to the Government, asking for permission to establish a steamship line between Hongkong and Seattle.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—
Hongkong Cigar Store ... \$20.

The Bishop of Victoria is to open a discussion on "Reunion at St. Paul's College this (Wednesday) evening at 9 p.m. The meeting is in connection with the Church of England Men's Society and is open to members and friends. Dr. Warle will preside.

A three-storied brick godown belonging to Messrs Wilkowsky, situated in what was formerly the foreign settlement at Kowloon, opposite the P. and O. Co's Office, was burnt out recently and damage was done to the extent of Yen 150,000. The bulk of the contents was covered by insurance with the Sun Company.

With the object of raising funds for the Overseas Club Aeroplanes Fund, a smoking concert will be held at the Masonic Hall, Kowloon, on Saturday evening next, at 9 p.m. An attractive variety programme, by local artists, has been arranged, and it is hoped that the funds of this worthy object will be substantially increased in consequence. A rattling good evening is anticipated.

A sensational discovery was made in the quarters of Mr. R. H. C. Godwin, a member of the staff of the Eastern Cable Co., at Shanghai, last week. At seven o'clock his servant called to give him tea. His master was then asleep but a quarter of an hour later the boy found Mr. Godwin dead in his bath. On the unfortunate man being removed from his bath a revolver fell from his dressing gown and it was then seen that he had shot himself behind the right ear.

Before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, to-day, an action has been tried in which Ip Wai Ling claimed from Chan Chung \$87.49, being damages for breach of contract to deliver wood. Defendant contracted on the 18th and 20th February, 1917, for the sale of a quantity of dead timber at \$20 and \$17 per the respective dates, which price was paid by the plaintiff to the defendant. The said wood was collected at considerable trouble, 24 persons being employed for seven days to collect it. The defendant had no title to sell the wood and the plaintiff was prevented from removing it by the Forestry Department. Mr. E. Davidson appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. X. D'Almeida for the defendant. The case was adjourned.

TENNIS.

In the Professional Pairs match, last evening, Messrs. L. Winkler and J. Jonkhoeer beat Messrs. F. Beverington and F. C. Butcher, 11-0, 6-3.

NOW IS THE TIME.

FOR redemption you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this liniment and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

A "RIVAL" PORT.

ANOTHER CONVERSATION.

Scene—A port (H) in China some 60 miles from Hongkong—on a muddy foreshore.

Characters—FRITZ HOGGENHEIMER and CARE LANTALL.
Time—A.D. 1917.

FRITZ.—Hallo! Just got back from Hamburg! Had a good trip!

CARE.—No, rotten. Shipped in the N.P.L. turbine oil fuel steamer "Nogoten". Took two months to get out. Had bad weather nearly all the way.

When we got to Port Said we found we were not allowed to go through the Suez Canal unless we paid an exorbitant fee. British and French Authorities stated that a new regulation had been put in force to prevent German steamers going that way to China as it was supposed we were bent on ruining their Far Eastern trade.

Had to turn back and go all the way round the Cape—a beastly dreary trip. I was the only passenger as, of course, no one wants to take our route. I had a big interest in our cargo, which consisted entirely of Sauages and Sauerkraut, or I should have passed myself off as a Dutch trader and gone out in comfort by a P. & O. or one of the new French Boats.

I had to cable to my Insurance Brokers in Hamburg and take out a new and expensive policy to cover the deviation.

Touched at Soerabaya, when we at last arrived there, to take in oil fuel, and proceeded on our long voyage.

Found the approach to this so-called port had all silted up, owing to a river flood—and the dredgers had not had time to clear a passage for our big steamer.

Anchored about 3 miles distant from this, and at this moment am bargaining with these rapacious Chinese junk owners to get boats to take off the cargo. Probably it's all gone bad by this time.

Even if I get it ashore here in time I don't know where to store it.

The Chinese Government, as you know, have never given us any rights here at all—for some reason they seem to be afraid of our presence in China, except in small numbers spread about the recognised Treaty ports. I can't think why.

This has entirely stopped any big capital being raised to build proper wharves or godowns, and, as far as I can see, the Sauages will just have to be dumped on to the mud.

There are a lot of hungry-looking chow dogs about, and I am in a beastly funk as the Sauages are a bit sniffy after their trip.

Personally, I am living in a ramshackle old Chinese Temple, but we are a tenacious people, and in about 15 or 20 years I hope to get a decent house built. It will have to be nominally owned by my Chinese clerk, as they won't allow Germans to hold any land or buildings in China now.

I wish to Heaven the Kaiser, who commenced a war on the world in 1914, had had a little foresight and let well alone. It's a rotten business this. Have you been down to Hongkong lately?

FRITZ.—Well, I went down there about two weeks ago to get a shave and have my hair cut, you can't get it done here, as all the German Barbers were killed in the great War—and there is only a dirty old Chinaman to rely on. I landed in Hongkong—but was only there for about 5 minutes. These d—d British are a most vindictive people.

I speak English quite well, but a "bogie" great Scotsman I met on landing, seemed to detect that I was a German, and insisted on my "putting up my hands". The result was not pleasant to me, and I decided to go back without being shaved. My dear Care—even now we are not popular in spite of all we tried to do for mankind.

CARE.—And how did Hongkong look? FRITZ.—From a rapid survey of the beachy place, it seemed very prosperous. The Harbour was full of shipping—every flag but ours nearly. A vast crowd of people were crossing from Kowloon in one of their large new Ferry Boats—evidently straight from the Railway—in fact I could see luggage labelled "London to Hongkong via Petrograd and Canton." That through Railway route has simply made the place. The new Eastern reclamation was finished and was a mass of godowns in front and houses behind. The Peak you simply can't see, for the houses—her upon that sharp, on the hill-side. The Hongkong Bank have erected a vast building, on what used to be their garden. There seemed to be three tramway routes to the Peak—and the trams were rushing up and down at a tremendous pace. The whole place seemed to be bubbling over with busy prosperity, and that helpful Uncle Jack was flying almost from every house-top on the Peak. It made me quite sick with rage—Cursed the German fool who thought of that War! Here I am sinking quite deep into this d—d mud—just the way they put some planks down or something—I must be off, and try to get those Sauages ashore somehow.

THE MAGISTRACY.

AN ARMED ROBBERY.

Two Chinese charged with armed robbery at No. 27 Western street on April 17th were before Mr. J. R. Wood this afternoon.

It was alleged by the complainant, a married woman, living at No. 27 Western street, that on April 17th, whilst she was in her house with her husband and two small maid servants, three men, armed with knives, entered the house and stated that if she or her servants raised an alarm, they would be killed. The robbers then bound and gagged the complainant and after locking the two maid servants in the kitchen, stole money and jewellery to the sum total of \$111, and made good their escape.

On April 23rd, one of the complainant's maid servants who had been locked in the kitchen, saw the first defendant standing in Queen's Road West, near Western street. Recognising him, as one of the alleged robbers she cried, "Robber!" whereupon the first defendant immediately took to his heels. The girl, however, followed in close pursuit and Indian constable (B. 371) seeing the chase, caught the fugitive at the corner of Queen's Road West and Centre street. The first defendant was then taken into custody and charged with being an accomplice of the second defendant, who had been arrested four days previously, whilst attempting to pawn a gold watch, the property of the complainant, which was amongst the jewellery stolen from her residence on April 17th.

Both defendants pleaded not guilty, stating that they were falsely accused.

After evidence was heard, however, both defendants were committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

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A FOREMAN'S DISHONESTY.

In Mr. Melbourne's Court this morning a No. 1 freeman on one of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers, pleaded guilty to the charge of fraudulently converting to his own use the sum of \$307 which had been entrusted to him by the Chief Officer of the vessel for the purpose of paying the other freemen on the ship.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour.

THEFT OF BOLTS.

A Chinese coolie was charged with stealing seven brass bolts from aboard the s.s. *Fuen Sing*.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge, stating that he had been employed to remove rubbish from the deck of the steamer and the bolts were mixed with the rubbish.

After evidence was heard, however, the defendant was sentenced by Mr. Wood to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day.

AN EXTRADITION CASE.

A Chinese, extradited from Macao, was charged before Mr. Wood this morning with stealing a gold watch, a jade appendage, a diamond ring and a sovereign (to the total value of \$380.) from a house in Wong Nei Ching Village.

Inspector Sim informed the magistrate that the defendant had pawned the stolen jewellery and when arrested in Macao with the pawn tickets in his possession, he attempted to destroy the tickets by chewing them. His efforts, however, were frustrated and after the torn fragments were joined together and examined, the stolen jewellery was recovered.

The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day.

THEFT FROM A PAWNSHOP.

A coolie dashed into a pawnshop at No. 134, Des Vaux Road Central yesterday, watched a water pipe from a counter and ran out of the shop. He was chased and caught, however, by a reserve constable (R.S.P.C. No. 201), who chanced to be passing the pawnshop at the time.

When brought before Mr. Wood this morning, the coolie pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing the water pipe and explained to the magistrate that he took the pipe because he was hungry and had no money to buy food.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to 14 days' hard labour.

LARCENY OF WIRE CABLE.

Two unemployed coolies, charged with the larceny of a coil of wire cable, valued at \$20, from a truck standing outside the Yunnan (Wharf) were brought before Mr. Melbourne yesterday.

The first defendant pleaded guilty to the charge, but the second defendant pleaded not guilty.

After evidence was heard, however, the magistrate sentenced both defendants to one month's hard labour.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

PROPOSED RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The following are the Rules and Regulations to be submitted to the meeting at the City Hall to-morrow:—

NAME.

1.—The name of the Association is the Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong.

2.—The objects for which the Association is founded are:—(a) The promotion of the greater representation of the public on the Executive and Legislative Councils. (b) The pressing upon the Home Authorities of the claims of Hongkong to be represented on any Imperial Council or Association to be formed, and also to express its views upon post-war trade policy. (c) And generally the active support or promotion of whatever reforms or matters of whatever nature which are of public interest and importance to Hongkong.

ALTERATION OF OBJECTS.

3.—The objects of the Association may be altered or added to in any way by a resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Association.

MEMBERSHIP.

4.—All persons who have requested that their names should be put down as Members of the Association are Members of the Association and any British Subject, who is resident in this Colony, shall be eligible for membership of the Association, and shall have the right to join the Association.

5.—Members shall pay subscription at the rate of one dollar per annum on the 15th day of May in every year, and the first subscription shall be payable on the 15th day of May, 1917.

6.—Any member whose subscription shall be in arrears for a period of 3 months shall cease to be a member of the Association, unless the Committee shall see fit for good reason to waive the operation of this Rule.

OFFICERS.

7.—The Officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice-President, an Hon. Secretary, an Hon. Treasurer, and a Committee consisting of not more than 30 Members. The President and Vice-President and the Hon. Secretary and the Hon. Treasurer shall be *ex-officio* Members of the Committee, and the Committee shall have power at any time to add to their numbers so as to bring their numbers up to a maximum of 34 and to form themselves into Sub-Committees for various purposes.

8.—The first Officers of the Association shall be elected by the Members at the first General Meeting of the Association, and subject to the powers conferred on the Committee by rules 7 and 10, all Officers subsequent to the first Officers shall be elected at each Annual General Meeting of the Association. All Officers, so elected, shall hold office until the next Annual General Meeting, when they shall retire but shall be eligible for re-election from year to year.

9.—With the exception of the first Officers, no Members of the Association (other than an Officer thereof) shall be eligible for election as an Officer of the Association at an annual general meeting unless nominated in writing to the Hon. Secretary of the Association seven days prior to the Annual General Meeting at which he is to be proposed for election.

10.—In case a vacancy shall occur amongst the Officers during the period between the Annual General Meetings, the Committee may appoint a Member of the Association to fill such vacancy until the next Annual General Meeting.

MANAGEMENT.

11.—The affairs of the Association shall be managed by the Committee, who shall have power to make any By-Laws they may consider necessary to give effect to these Rules.

12.—The Committee shall have power to hold Committee or Sub-Committee Meetings and when they shall deem necessary and three shall form a quorum for all purposes.

13.—General Meetings of the Association shall be held at such time and place as the Committee shall determine and at least once in every year. Ten Members shall form a quorum.

14.—The Annual General Meeting of the Association shall be held not later than the end of February in each year, at which a report of proceedings and a statement of accounts down to the end of the previous calendar year shall be presented.

15.—A special General Meeting of the Association shall be convened at any time on a written requisition signed by at least fifty Members of the Association or by ten members of the Committee. Such requisition shall state the purpose for which the Meeting is required and shall be addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the Association. Such Meeting shall be held within twenty-one days after the receipt by the Secretary of such written requisition.

16.—Fifty clear days' notice of a General Meeting or a Special General Meeting of the Association shall be given by the Hon. Secretary by advertisement in one or more of the English newspapers circulating in Hongkong.

17.—Any Member desirous of moving a resolution at a General or Special General Meeting (other than the first General Meeting) shall give notice thereof in writing to the Hon. Secretary of the Association not less than three days before the date of such Meeting.

RESOLUTIONS AT GENERAL MEETINGS.

18.—At all General Meetings of the Association the President shall be present, and in his absence the Vice-President shall preside, and if the Vice-President also be absent, the President shall preside.

19.—The President shall have power to suspend any Member of the Association who is guilty of misconduct.

20.—The President shall have power to adjourn any Meeting of the Association to such time and place as he may think fit.

21.—The President shall have power to appoint or remove any Officer of the Association.

22.—The President shall have power to appoint or remove any Member of the Association.

23.—The President shall have power to appoint or remove any Officer of the Association.

24.—The President shall have power to appoint or remove any Member of the Association.

25.—The President shall have power to appoint or remove any Officer of the Association.

COMMITTEE shall be elected for the purpose.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE BATTLE ON THE SCARPE.

BRITISH REPULSE ENEMY ATTACKS.

LONDON, April 30. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The enemy's attack on our new positions between Mouchy-le-Pot and the Scarpe River was completely repulsed. Hostile artillery was active on both banks of the Scarpe.

GOOD WORK BY THE FRENCH.

LONDON, April 30.

A French communiqué states:—

There was violent artillery activity between St. Quentin and the Oise and at Chemin-des-Dames.

After violent artillery preparation in the Champagne, the French Infantry in the afternoon attacked the enemy lines on both sides of Mount Comblat.

We carried several lines of fortified trenches between Comblat and south of Beine to a depth ranging from five hundred to a thousand metres.

We also pushed forward our lines on the north and north-eastern slopes of Highmont as far as the Marais-Moreuil road.

Violent artillery activity continues. French aviators brought down four German machines and six others were damaged.

French bombardiers landed the aeroplanes at Colmar, Habsheim and Prény and six railway stations and stations.

GERMAN UNREST.

SERIOUS DISORDERS.

ZURICH, April 30.

Neutral from Germany report serious disorders, particularly in the Westphalian steel districts, owing to the dearth of food.

The military were called out and fired on the crowds. Many were wounded.

SPANISH EXPORTS CURTAILED.

MADRID, April 30.

A decree prohibits the export of iron and other metals.

MORE ENEMY SUBMARINES.

STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, April 30.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Carson stated that the number of enemy submarines had been increased. He decided to publish the number of submarines sunk on the ground that such would give the enemy information which was otherwise unobtainable.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

NO SALUTES.

PETERSBURG, April 30.

A conference of the Representatives of the Western Army has decided to abolish salutes, and to allow the soldiers to wear muffs.

The Conference cheered General Gourko's description of the situation in France.

OTHER REFORMS.

M. Gutchkoff, Minister for War, who has returned from a visit to all the fronts, has issued an order that each Army Corps, Regiment and Company shall elect a Committee which will maintain discipline and control the food supplies, and have power to take justifiable measures against any abuse of power by their chiefs, to settle disputes between officers and soldiers, and make preparations for the election of a Constituent Assembly.

THE AMERICAN "LITERARY TEST."

JAPANESE SHIPPING COMPANIES DECIDE TO EXAMINE EMIGRANTS.

As a result of a joint conference held by the representatives of the Nippon Kaisha, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha in Yokohama regarding the new United States Immigration Law which becomes effective to-day (May 1), it was decided to subject all Japanese emigrants to a literary examination before they leave Japan.

No passage will be sold to any person who fails to pass this examination, which will include the reading of certain chapters in the national reader used in the fourth grade of the primary school in Japan. The first test was given to sixty Japanese emigrants who left Yokohama by the Sado Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line for Seattle. No one was rejected.

While the shipping companies do not expect that anyone from Kyushu or Shikoku will fail to pass the examination, it is believed that there may be some among the natives of the Tohoku Islands who would fail the test.

THE SHANGHAI LIBEL ACTION.

E. L. MARSH v. HAYLEY MORRIS.

When the hearing of the above action for libel was continued in the Supreme Court, Shanghai, last Wednesday, Mr. Francis Ellis for the defendant said:—I wish to make a statement on behalf of the defendant, Mr. Hayley Morris. Since the adjournment of the Court I have been instructed with your Lordship's permission to be allowed to discontinue these proceedings and on behalf of my client to offer to the plaintiff in this case the fullest and frankest apology for writing the letter in question and for not having taken the necessary trouble, care and precaution of finding out the true facts of the case. As regards the question of reparation to the plaintiff, any further and due reparation must be left entirely to your Lordship and the jury. So far as the defendant, Mr. Hayley Morris, is concerned, those are my instructions and that is the position he wishes to take up this morning.

Mr. Macleod (for the plaintiff) said that there had been negotiations the previous morning and he would have thought, when the parties were unable to come to terms, that nothing more could have been said. He was now prepared to say that the jury should know the terms which the plaintiff said he was willing to accept, but he did not think that Mr. Ellis ought to make the statement he made now.

His Lordship said he understood the position was that the defendant practically withdrew his defence of justification and asked the jury to assess the damages.

Mr. Ellis:—That is exactly it; that is exactly what I mean. I have put it perfectly, clearly and that is exactly what I mean.

His Lordship:—So may it be purely by question of damages.

Mr. Macleod:—So much having been said, I would like to say this—the terms that were suggested yesterday were not acceptable to the defendant and cross-examination was gone on with and certain suggestions were made. I have told my learned friend that it is a sine qua non to any settlement that Mr. Hayley Morris admits without qualification the story of the plaintiff as told by me and my client. He is not prepared to do that and, therefore, negotiations proceeded no further. So much is due to my client.

His Lordship then went through the various paragraphs in the statement of defence, with Mr. Ellis, at the conclusion of which his Lordship remarked that there now remained for the jury simply the question whether there was a libel or not, and if they found it was a libel, what damages they assessed.

Mr. Macleod remarked that it might shorten proceedings, but he would have to proceed with his evidence as before.

His Lordship, in his summing up on the question of damages, briefly outlined the facts of the case and said that whatever view they took of the conduct of the defendant, they should feel that it was originally due to his affection for Mr. Mackinnon, and the admittedly distorted view he took, and the unjust action he committed was at all events first caused by great anxiety on account of his greatest friend. That, he thought in justice to the defendant, should be said and they should bear it in mind with reference to the consideration of damages when they came to it. But the result of this strong feeling undoubtedly appeared to have bewildered Mr. Morris's judgment in such a way as to make him take, as he now admitted, an entirely unjust view of the plaintiff's action and of what had been done in the case of Mr. Mackinnon. Now, as he had said before, a man was entitled to the safe conduct of his good name, and if a man was entitled to the conduct of his good name, and if a man took his temper and injured that good name he had just as much got to pay for it as if he had taken a horsewhip and thrashed him to such an extent as to injure his reputation protected against another, who, however righteous in his own opinion his action might be, did such a thing. A man was no more entitled to take away a good name in a fit of temper than he was life or limb. Therefore he had got to pay for what he had done and the measure of damages was the amount that had been suffered by the plaintiff.

His Lordship then went on to particularize how the plaintiff might be damaged in the present and possibly in the future and continued that the way in which the jury would have to consider whether it was a case for vindictive damages was by looking at the conduct of the defendant from the beginning to the end. The initial anxiety of the defendant for his friend was not only innocent, but laudable. He appeared one way and another to have asked a great many questions and then finally to have burst in upon Dr. Marsh with a peremptory demand that he should call in another doctor without having got the consent of his patient and, apparently, neither the patient nor the plaintiff desired or wished for it. Mr. Mackinnon was in a condition which made him capable of leading to

the question of a consultation. Not only did he not want a consultation, but he decided that, although he was told his friend the defendant wished him to have it. That was a fact that was communicated to him by the defendant. That was told him at a time when he was abusing Dr. Marsh and his Lordship could not help thinking the jury would feel that that was a very ungentlemanly action. That might be the result of anger in consequence of his anxiety but when he was put right he did not appear to have changed his tactics, but later on to have taken steps which showed his animosity to Dr. Marsh. One of the things which he threatened to do was to write to the papers and another was that he would demand of Dr. Marsh in any way he could with Dr. Parnes among others and generally among his patients. That showed a very exaggerated frame of mind and showed unfairness that he was anxious to take a private revenge for what he thought was his wrong.

His Lordship in concluding informed the jury that in assessing damages they were not to consider separate sums for substantial damages, and if they thought fit, exemplary damages, but to return their verdict for a lump sum.

The jury after an absence of nearly an hour returned a verdict in favour of the plaintiff for £5,000 damages.

His Lordship entered judgment for the plaintiff for that amount and on the application of Mr. Macleod granted an order for the increase of costs under rule 15.

His Lordship also exempted the jury for two years after thanking them for their services.

Mr. Macleod said that with reference to Dr. Dalton, whose name had been freely mentioned in the case, it seemed fair to Dr. Marsh that counsel should say that between plaintiff and Dr. Dalton there had been nothing but friendly feeling and that Dr. Dalton's conduct throughout had been entirely proper and courteous.

His Lordship agreed that it was right that should be mentioned in Court.

THE WAR-DEBTS OF EUROPE.

BILLIONS OF GOLD DOLLARS.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Board of Directors and Federal Reserve Agent for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in his annual report, made public here to-day, gives as the estimated war-debts of Europe the grand total of \$75,000,000,000, which is to be compared with an aggregate debt of \$27,000,000,000 when the war began.

The annual interest on the present total debt of Europe he places at \$3,500,000,000, as against an annual interest burden in July, 1914, for all Europe of \$1,070,000,000. The total daily cost of the war to all the fourteen belligerents is placed at \$100,000,000.

The most important step in Great Britain's finance is declared to be the plan to offer an additional half of 1 per cent. per annum on and after March 31, this year, to place British Government bonds for the period of five years to take up mobilized securities. This is the plan which the Federal Reserve Board had in mind in the caution issued on Nov. 28 last against too large a volume of foreign acceptances, which might later be forced into long-term bonds.

Mr. Jay points out the remarkable resources of gold that the war has developed in all Europe and especially in Germany, where the gold purchasing bureau has received a steady flow since last October, when it opened its doors, of old ornaments, plate, heirlooms, and jewels. It is pointed out that the flow of gold to the United States has been paralleled also in the Scandinavian countries, Spain and Holland.

Mr. Jay shows that Americans have taken war bonds to the amount of \$2,250,000,000, of which \$175,000,000 has been liquidated.

CHEAPENING ELECTRICITY IN ENGLAND.

The big electrical amalgamation scheme for Lancashire and Cheshire, which was discussed at a conference of 42 electric lighting authorities, with Mr. Roberts present on behalf of the Board of Trade, is a welcome sign of the times, to which we wish all success, says the "Daily Chronicle," which goes on to observe:—

The mapping-out of the country for electricity purposes was settled by Parliament before we had discovered the great economy of generating electricity on the large scale. In most cases the map must probably stand, and the local authorities, who have acquired a vested status as such, must retain it; but it is of the utmost consequence that pooling arrangements should be effected between them, which will enable the vital benefit of cheapened electricity to be secured by the consumer. After the war the country will have to throw off every weight that clogs its productive energies. If we are to run successfully the difficult race that will be set before us, dear electricity, like dear transport facilities, had become a serious handicap to British industry before the war. The perpetuation would be incompatible with our ultimate survival as a leading industrial nation.

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against those complaints. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. Beware of cheap imitations.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG FREIGHT MARKET.

Alfred Snowman & Co. latest Freight Circular states:—

We last went to press on 14th inst. and during the interval under review there has been a certain amount of activity in the southern market, in fixtures on both time and trip basis.

When we last went to press, the Saigon-Hongkong rate stood at about \$1.05 per picul but, with the slight weakening of the rice market here, which immediately followed, the freight rate also weakened.

Fixtures of medium-sized outsiders and a regular liner were made at \$1.02 and \$1.04 per picul respectively. A small outsider is also reported fixed at the latter rate for 3 consecutive trips. Since the fixtures the local rice market has firmed somewhat and offers for tonnage have been made at as high as \$1.07 per picul. Tonnage is, however, as usual, extremely scarce, and what little there might be available seems to be holding for higher rates.

Exports of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 20th March amount to 198,644 tons as compared with 208,273 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 White round of rice stands at \$2.20 per picul f.a.b. Saigon for April-May shipments.

Bangkok-Hongkong:—The rate in this direction still maintains a strong tendency and, although a fixture is reported of a small Japanese, for 4 trips at \$1.30 per picul, tonnage is about as usual and fixers at this rate or possibly a little higher.

Tonnage, on this basis, has been fixed, during the interval, the account of Bangkok principals, at as high as \$1.8 per d.w. ton.

Saigon/Japan:—Nothing is reported in this direction.

Saigon/Philippines:—We hear of a 3,000 picul Japanese steamer having been placed at \$1.25 per picul, otherwise we have no further news to add to our last advice.

Newspaper/Canton:—The fixture of a small Japanese steamer is reported at \$1.50 per picul but beyond this no further closing is reported, owners of regular steamers being still unable to provide tonnage.

Cool:—Rice from Japan southwards and also for local southern business still maintain their strong tendency. The fixture, Kanizui to Hongkong, referred to in our last report at Yen 13.10, is confirmed and further tonnage is still required. Loading Hongkong to Swatow has been fixed at \$10.00 per ton and a medium-sized Japanese steamer Hongkong to Hongkong at \$9.25 for a number of trips and probably further business could be closed on same terms.

THE GERMANS AT MANILA.

THE CLUB CLOSED.

Every possible precautionary measure in regard to the German situation has been taken in Manila, according to the latest newspaper from that city. All firearms, ammunition and gun-powder found in the possession of two German firms has been confiscated.

The German club was formally closed, and its license revoked.

The military authorities announced that no further German cargo will be carried on army transports, and as these ships have provided practically the only means by which the firms there have been able to get supplies and products to and from the United States, their situation is now serious.

Commercial boats under the American flag will, it is stated, enforce a similar regulation, and it is said that this feature of the situation will result disastrously for the firms concerned so long as they continue to be under the control of enemy citizens.

The authorities are planning to guard against possible disturbances there by riding the islands of all indigents at the earliest possible moment, and it is probable that the next transport leaving for the homeland will carry a record number of these.

SIAM AND WAR PROFITS.

FORMER MINING EXPERIENCES.

A writer in the Bangkok Daily Mail says:—

For a variety of reasons Siam does not seem to have made the war profits she should, or at least those which, some other countries have made. This is chiefly due to the mining output of the land for gunpowder, with the exception of a little wolfram from the West, and a few pockets without being worked, Siam has no minerals.

It is a pity, however, that although the reason for this is a consolation to us of course, it is a pity, however, that the minerals remain in the country, to be worked as occasion serves.

Time was when Siam was a potent factor in the munitions trade of the East, as large quantities of nitre were exported hence to Japan, China and other places. But the gunpowder of crude saltpetre formed such an important part is pretty well a busted bluff nowadays, since manufacturing methods have become so highly scientific.

At the same time, Siam's population, and the various parts of this land extensive and various, are a great development in her mining industry.

Incidentally, however, it may be remarked that except as regards tin, mining ventures in this land have for the most part been rather shallow failures. Mention such names as the Siam Exploration Co. Kabin, Wattana, Bantaphan, Siamphong, Chantak, Langson etc., to old residents of the place, and you are likely to hear queer tales of disaster and woe, and of various parts of this land extensive and various, are a great development in her mining industry.

Incidentally, however, it may be remarked that except as regards tin, mining ventures in this land have for the most part been rather shallow failures. Mention such names as the Siam Exploration Co. Kabin, Wattana, Bantaphan, Siamphong, Chantak, Langson etc., to old residents of the place, and you are likely to hear queer tales of disaster and woe, and of various parts of this land extensive and various, are a great development in her mining industry.

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THE GERMAN SUBMARINE BASE OFF CARTAGENA.

The Spanish papers give some very interesting details about the Cartagena incident. It seems that two coastguards found a strange-looking man resting on a solitary shore close to Cape Tunes, south of Cartagena. He seemed to have jumped ashore from a boat near by. The boat bore the inscription "J. G. Schwaers-Hamburg," and the crew were marked "U 10." The man was searched. He had a passport and a stoker's identity book issued by the American naval authorities to a "Harry Wood." He spoke Spanish and English fluently. The coastguards noticed that there was not far from the shore a buoy marked "U 10." They reported the case to the naval authorities in Cartagena, and delivered to them the suspect individual. Harry Wood claimed to be an American subject, and, inconsistently enough, asked unconditional protection from Herr Mayer, the German Consul. Herr Mayer happened to be the captain of the interned German ship *U 10*, which with distinction during the visit of U 35 to Cartagena, by giving mostler care and protection to the daring visitor from the Fatherland.

The Spanish naval authorities watched the man while their gunboat *Mayra de al Victoria* explored the sea off the suspected shore. Their foresight was rewarded. Hauling from the buoy were 21 bulky parcels wrapped in waterproof sailcloth and bearing marks showing that several submarines had co-operated in the formation of the store—U 10, U 35, U 50. The contents of each parcel, according to the local paper "La Tierra," were petrol, explosives, and a wooden box, protected by a saddle zinc box and an outer wooden box, containing correspondence, photograph, and maps. The version of the Spanish Home Secretary is much less romantic—there are 31 quite small boxes, containing correspondence and repair fittings for submarines.

The Spanish Government have arrested Harry Wood as well as his would-be protector Herr Mayer, who apparently is not entitled to call himself German Consul. Another accomplice of the two plotters, Herr Kalion, was caught by the Spanish police in El Esporal. The Government of Spain are making stern representations to the German Government for the very disloyal way in which Germany repays Spanish hospitality.

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To-day's Advertisements

TOTO KISEN KAISHA.
FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS
Via SAN FRANCISCO AND
JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship
"SEIYO MARU."
These named Steamers having arrived
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
to send in their Bills of Lading for con-
signments, and to take immediate delivery
of Cargo from alongside.
Cargo remaining undelivered on SATUR-
DAY, 5th May at 5 p.m. will be
landed at consignees' risk and expense,
and delivery must then be taken from the
Company's Godown.
Storage charges will be assessed on all
Cargo remaining undelivered on WED-
NESDAY, 9th May at 5 p.m.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected.
No claims will be recognized after the
Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.
All chatted and damaged Cargo will be
landed into the Company's Godown, where
they will be examined on 14th May,
at 10 a.m.
No Claims will be recognized if filed
after the 23rd May, 1917.
T. DAIGO, Agent.
Hongkong, May 2, 1917.

PATELL & CO.
ORIENTAL PRODUCE
EXPORTERS.
SILK MERCHANTS.
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.
Branches in:
CANTON.
SHANGHAI.
YOKOHAMA.
BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDINGS,
HONGKONG.

SILIMPON (SEBASTIAN)
COAL.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the COWIK HARBOR
COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote
prices for best quality SILIMPON
COAL delivered into Bunkers at SEBASTIAN
or SANDAKAN (British North
Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favour-
ably with the better grades of Japanese
Coal and gives good results on a very
moderate consumption.
Steamers calling at SEBASTIAN or
SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON
COAL (either cargo or bunkers)
are exempt from payment of all Port
charges.

At Sebastian Steamers are berthed along-
side the Company's wharf where there is a
minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low
water Spring Tides.
Charts of Sibuku Bay (Sebastian Har-
bour). Prices and all other information
concerning the Port can be had on
application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal
Company, Limited.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location
ALL ELECTRIC TRAM PANS Entrance,
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,
European Baths and Sanitary Fixings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"VICTORIA." J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, May 2, 1917.

On London	On New York	On Hongkong	On Shanghai	On Canton	On Yokohama	On Kobe	On Manila	On Cebu	On Singapore	On Batavia	On Surabaya	On Hongkong	On Shanghai	On Canton	On Yokohama	On Kobe	On Manila	On Cebu	On Singapore	On Batavia	On Surabaya
Bank Wire	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand
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4 months sight	4 months sight	4 months sight	4 months sight	4 months sight	4 months sight	4 months sight	4 months sight	4 months sight	4 months sight	4 months sight	4 months sight	4 months sight	4 months sight	4 months sight	4 months sight	4 months sight	4 months sight	4 months sight	4 months sight	4 months sight	4 months sight
6 months sight	6 months sight	6 months sight	6 months sight	6 months sight	6 months sight	6 months sight	6 months sight	6 months sight	6 months sight	6 months sight	6 months sight	6 months sight	6 months sight	6 months sight	6 months sight	6 months sight	6 months sight	6 months sight	6 months sight	6 months sight	6 months sight
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On Hongkong	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand
On Shanghai	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand
On Canton	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand
On Yokohama	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand
On Kobe	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand
On Manila	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand
On Cebu	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand
On Singapore	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand
On Batavia	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand
On Surabaya	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand	On demand

\$450
OUR STANDARD
16 Feet Motor Boat

Fitted with 24 H.P. Caille Engine which runs
on either Kerosene or Gasoline.

Please arrange for a trial run.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

Machinery Office.
PHONE 27.

TO LET

TO LET.

ONE ROOM suitable for an OFFICE.
Apply to
DENNIS & BOWLEY.
Hongkong, May 1, 1917.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY two very
desirable SHOPS situated in Lee
House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel.
Recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars,
Apply to
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.
48, Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, April 25, 1917.

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings,
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit
Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Morston
Terraces.
HOUSES on Shamene, Canton.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, April 25, 1917.

TO LET.

NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road.
Ready for occupation.
Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars
apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZER,
1 Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, March 15, 1917.

TO LET

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue,
Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings,
Kowloon.
TO LET OR FOR SALE.
Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf
area 38,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal
storage or erection of godowns.
Apply to
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should
be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with any communica-
tion addressed to the Editor, not necessarily
for publication but as evidence of good
faith.
All matter for publication should be
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be
addressed to THE MANAGER.

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pro rata.
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cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China
Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as
the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit
30 cts. per copy.

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Alterations and additions to Advertisements
on Pages 2, 3, 5, and 7 should
be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham
Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements
on pages 1, 4, 6 and 8 should be
sent to us not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in
before 2 p.m.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which
are not ordered for a fixed period will be
continued until countermanded.

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Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.
Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
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FARES FOR PUBLIC

VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour	Half hour	One hour	Three hours	Six hours	Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)
10 cents	20	35	1.00	1.50	\$1.00
10 cents	20	35	1.00	1.50	\$1.00
10 cents	20	35	1.00	1.50	\$1.00
10 cents	20	35	1.00	1.50	\$1.00
10 cents	20	35	1.00	1.50	\$1.00
10 cents	20	35	1.00	1.50	\$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,
half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 9
a.m. the above fares shall be increased
by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour	Three hours	Six hours	Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)
0.60 cents	1.00	1.50	2.00
0.60 cents	1.00	1.50	2.00
0.60 cents	1.00	1.50	2.00
0.60 cents	1.00	1.50	2.00
0.60 cents	1.00	1.50	2.00
0.60 cents	1.00	1.50	2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour	Half hour	One hour	Three hours	Six hours	Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)
\$0.15	0.30	0.40	0.80	1.20	2.00
\$0.15	0.30	0.40	0.80	1.20	2.00
\$0.15	0.30	0.40	0.80	1.20	2.00
\$0.15	0.30	0.40	0.80	1.20	2.00
\$0.15	0.30	0.40	0.80	1.20	2.00
\$0.15	0.30	0.40	0.80	1.20	2.00

IV.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged
in Victoria.

Ten minutes	Quarter hour	Half hour	One hour	Three hours	Six hours	Every subsequent hour
5 cents	10	15	20	50	80	20
5 cents	10	15	20	50	80	20
5 cents	10	15	20	50	80	20
5 cents	10	15	20	50	80	20
5 cents	10	15	20	50	80	20
5 cents	10	15	20	50	80	20

Note.—If the ricksha is engaged
within the City of Victoria, and be dis-
charged outside the Western part of the
City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be dis-
charged to the East of Bay View Police
Station on the Eastern side of the City
of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half
fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour	Half hour	One hour	Three hours	Six hours	Every subsequent hour
5 cents	10	15	20	50	20
5 cents	10	15	20	50	20
5 cents	10	15	20	50	20
5 cents	10	15	20	50	20
5 cents	10	15	20	50	20
5 cents	10	15	20	50	20

III.—Taipei Road.

Twenty cents shall be added
for each extra hour or part
of an hour if the hirer pauses
the journey to take longer
than—

To 4th mile—	single	return
75 cents	1.00	1.00
75 cents	1.00	1.00
75 cents	1.00	1.00
75 cents	1.00	1.00
75 cents	1.00	1.00
75 cents	1.00	1.00

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—

single	return
\$1.20	\$1.20
\$1.20	\$1.20
\$1.20	\$1.20
\$1.20	\$1.20
\$1.20	\$1.20
\$1.20	\$1.20

Beyond 6th to 8th mile—

single	return
\$1.75	\$1.75
\$1.75	\$1.75
\$1.75	\$1.75
\$1.75	\$1.75
\$1.75	\$1.75
\$1.75	\$1.75

Beyond 8th to 11th mile—

single	return
\$2.00	\$2.00
\$2.00	\$2.00
\$2.00	\$2.00
\$2.00	\$2.00
\$2.00	\$2.00
\$2.00	\$2.00

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th
mile to be a matter of previous arrange-
ment in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one
ricksha with three coolies from Tsan Sha
Tsai.

II.—In the City of Victoria.

Quarter hour	Half hour	One hour	Three hours	Six hours	One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
10 cents	20	35	1.00	1.50	\$1.20
10 cents	20	35	1.00	1.50	\$1.20
10 cents	20	35	1.00	1.50	\$1.20
10 cents	20	35	1.00	1.50	\$1.20
10 cents	20	35	1.00	1.50	\$1.20
10 cents	20	35	1.00	1.50	\$1.20

III.—Beyond Victoria.

One hour	Two hours	Three hours	Four hours	Five hours	Six hours	One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
25 cents	40	55	70	85	100	\$1.00
25 cents	40	55	70	85	100	\$1.00
25 cents	40	55	70	85	100	\$1.00
25 cents	40	55	70	85	100	\$1.00
25 cents	40	55	70	85	100	\$1.00
25 cents	40	55	70	85	100	\$1.00

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the
limits of the City of Victoria half fare
extra is to be allowed for the return
journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour	Half hour	One hour	Three hours	Six hours	One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
25 cents					